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ARTICLE REFUTES YUGOSLAVIA ON WARTIME AID

AU241010 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Jan 83

["There Is No Force That Can Stop Socialist Revolution in Albania -- On Comrade Enver Hoxha's Book 'The Titoites (Historical Notes)'" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 24 /ATA/ -- Under the signature of Prof. Petro Lalaj, the newspaper ZERI I RINISE carries an article entitled: "There Is No Force That Can Stop Socialist Revolution in Albania" devoted to Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites (Historical Notes)".

After pointing out that the publication of Comrade Enver Hoxha's new book "The Titoites (Historical Notes)" marks a very important event in the political and ideological life and constitutes a new outstanding contribution to the treasure of our culture and historic and political-social science, the article stresses: Our party as a genuine and [word indistinct] Marxist-Leninist party, since its founding, based its activity and policy on the principles of proletarian internationalism and loyally abides by them to the end. The proclamation and defence of these principles fully complied with the national interests and the national liberation movement. Our party made known in public the policy of rapprochement, collaboration and fraternity with the peoples of Yugoslavia as well as with all the other peoples on the basis of the common struggle against fascism. But the Titoite leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, which used communism as a mask to hide the anti-Marxist aims and practices, the article underlines, introduced the revolution on the road of degeneration and Yugoslavia on the road of the restoration of capitalism. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia trampled on the blood of the peoples of Yugoslavia, betrayed their hopes and aspirations, just as it also betrayed the hopes of our party and people and those of the international communist movement. Herein stems also the hostile anti-Albanian and anti-Marxist policy always pursued by the C.P. of Yugoslavia and the federal Yugoslav state towards our party and country.

After rejecting the absurd and anti-Marxist claims of the Titoites for the "aid" they have allegedly granted to the founding of the Communist Party of Albania, its growth and strengthening and the intensification and development of the national liberation war in Albania, the article stresses: The growth of the national-liberation movement, the armed struggle of the Albanian people and its transformation into a general armed uprising, the triumph of the people's revolution and the establishment of the people's power in Albania are an inevitable logical consequence of the internal conditions and factors, deed of the Albanian people themselves led by the CPA with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. It is absurd and ridiculous, but also with ill-intentions, to think and claim as the Titoites do, that the liberation movements and revolutions are exported. In fact, the national-liberation movement in Albania during the whole period of the war had no aid at all from the Yugoslav revisionists. What they consider "aid" has been nothing else except for unsuccessful attempts to denigrate, divert from the correct road, manipulate and subjugate the struggle of our people.

The resistance put up by our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha during those difficult years of brutal and hostile interference by the Yugoslav revisionists, the article points out further on, was never subdued and bent. The determined and principled struggle against the Titoites is reflected step by step, in the dynamics of its growth, but what strikes one's eyes is in particular the principled, unbent and farsighted stand of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the most critical moments of decisive importance for the fates of the party, the nation and socialism in Albania.

The article stresses further on that the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] has never ceased its struggle against the Titoite variant as well as against all the other variants, of modern revisionism. The resolute and irreconciliable struggle against modern revisionism in general and its Titoite, Soviet Chinese and other branches has been decisive and salvational for the destinies of the revolution and socialism in Albania, for the safeguard of the freedom and independence of our socialist homeland.

During this period, the PLA has also fought resolutely and mercilessly against the interferences, agencies and dangerous plots hatched up by the Belgrade revisionist leadership, either alone or in collaboration with Soviet social-imperialists, with the imperialists states, etc. These monstrous and successive plots clearly speak of the unrestrained chauvinist tendencies and the permanent aim of the Titoites to eliminate the leadership of our party and gobble up Albania. To this end, they manipulated and used also the arch-agent Mehmet Shehu, the sworn enemy of our party and people. But all the plots, as the book "Titoites" shows, were uncovered and destroyed by the party.

The struggle Comrade Enver Hoxha has waged in defence of the party, the revolution, freedom and independence of our homeland, the article stresses in conclusion, has been of decisive importance for the past, present and future of Socialist Albania.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMISSION EXAMINES 1983 PLAN

AU231513 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly for planning and budgeting convened today. The commission examined the bills pertaining to the 1983 state plan for the development and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the 1983 state budget. The meeting was also attended by Comrade Pali Miska, chairman of the People's Assembly, as well as by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

A report was delivered to the members of the commission by Harilla Papajorgji, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Comrade Qirjako Mihali, minister of finances, on the fulfillment of the 1982 state plan and budget, during which period important successes were noted in all fields of life. The commission listened to the necessary explanations about the tasks and objectives stipulated in the 1983 draft state plan and draft budget. Thus, the general growth rates are considerably higher than those attained on average during the first 2 years of the current 5-year period, that is, in 1981 and 1982; the proportions of extended socialist reproduction based on the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan have improved; and the volume of investments is also higher than that stipulated in the 5-year plan. All other branches and sectors also show increases, and the material and cultural standard of the people will also rise.

The participants of the meeting were informed that the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress and the teachings and instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha were taken into consideration in the process of financial planning and the drafting of the 1983 state plan. The state budget income and expenditures are higher than those attained in 1982.

Also taking into consideration the remarks made by the other commissions of the People's Assembly, the deputies demanded clarifications, asked questions and exchanged opinions on the major directions in which attention will be centered and about the solicitude of the state and economic organs for the fulfillment of the tasks in this year's plan and budget. They paid particular attention to the measures adopted in connection with the implementation of the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress to further strengthen the work of the state and economic organs for more scientific management and direction of the economy.

Opinions were exchanged on the figures of the 1983 draft plan and budget, and a number of tasks were stipulated. Particular attention was drawn to the need to fulfill the plan in all its economic and financial indexes, to further strengthen the regimen of thrift, to provide better support to revolutionary initiatives in various sectors and to place science and technology more in the service of the fulfillment of plans, to improve the coordination of plans and cooperation, to discover new reserves and place them in the service of the economy and to constantly increase the effectiveness of the social product, expenditure, investments and so forth.

The commission also set out its own tasks in connection with the examination and approval of the bills pertaining to the 1983 state plan and budget in the second session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly. The commission also examined the bill pertaining to the State Planning Commission, which will be presented for approval to the Assembly. In this connection a number of suggestions and remarks were made by the deputies. The Commission for Planning and Budgeting also approved its report to the coming session of the People's Assembly.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION VIEWS RESULTS, '83 TASKS

AU211348 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] The Permanent Commission of Agriculture of the People's Assembly organized a meeting today in which it discussed the fulfillment of the state plan and budget for 1982 and also the draft law for the 1983 plan and budget. The deputies listened to the report by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai on the work done by cooperativists and workers of agricultural enterprises, mechanics and others to fulfill the tasks of last year's plan and budget, and on the measures which must be taken to fulfill this year's tasks, which, both for agricultural and livestock production, are greater than last year's; however, they are scientifically based. The deputies demanded explanations for the major tasks and the set objectives for this year in the field of agriculture.

Questions were asked and opinions were exchanged in the commission concerning more effective work in the field of agriculture and special attention was directed to raising the scientific standard of organization and management and to the dissemination of advanced experience, considering this to be a considerable reserve in fulfilling the plans, particularly the implementation of the experience gained by the higher-type cooperative of Plase and of the Maliq state agricultural enterprise for the concentration, specialization and rotation of crops; the experience of the Dajc cooperative in growing corn, as well as the advanced experience of the Vrines state agricultural enterprise and other agricultural enterprises and cooperatives.

The deputies paid particular attention to the measures that have been and are being taken to introduce new scientific knowledge and contemporary technologies into the cultivation of crops and livestock husbandry.

The commission also drew attention to a better organization of work for pursuing and precisely implementing in time the great tasks set by the Eighth AWP Congress and for the intensification of agricultural production in lowland and coastal regions.

Some other draft laws were discussed and the commission's work program for 1983 was approved at the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT

Zhivkov Thanked for 'Historic Visit'

AU211412 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Varna, Jan 21 (BTA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the First-of-September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was on an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council. Today the Libyan leader left for home. At the airport of Varna Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was seen off by Mr Todor Zhivkov, At the hour of parting, addressing Mr Todor Zhivkov, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized:

"I would like to thank you for the great results we scored by signing the friendship and cooperation treaty between our two countries and the rest of the documents. No doubt, they will further consolidate our friendship and cooperation. I am extremely grateful to you personally for your great hospitality. For us this was a historic visit".

Cooperation Treaty Signed 21 Jan

LD230320 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jan 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] The following friendship and cooperation treaty was signed yesterday morning in the Bulgarian city of Varna between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Bulgarian People's Republic:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the People's Republic of Bulgaria affirm:

Stemming from their conviction that the development of existing friendship and cooperation between them are in the interests of the two friendly peoples and of world peace and security...

In their affirmation of continued action to strengthen the unity and solidarity of anti-imperialist forces in a bid to bolster the peace, freedom, independence, democracy and social progress of all peoples....

In their determination to confront imperialist aggression and struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and all forms of reaction...

In affirming their adherence to the principles and goals of the United Nations and taking into consideration the 25 December 1976 communique signed by the Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria to develop their mutual relations...

The two countries have decided to reach this treaty and have agreed on the following:

Article 1: The two contracting parties declare their determination to strengthen friendly relations between both countries and to constantly strive for developing their mutual links and comprehensive cooperation on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in domestic affairs.

Article 2: The Bulgarian People's Republic respects the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's policy that is based on the principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement for struggle against imperialism in a bid to liberate peoples and enhance peace and cooperation between different countries.

On the other hand, the Jamahiriyah respects Bulgaria's foreign policy which is based on the principles and goals of the socialist bloc that is effectively participating in guaranteeing peace and enhancing world security and detente...

Article 3: The two contracting parties, through mutual cooperation, will also in the future continue to devote their efforts to creating conditions likely to consolidate and further intensify the social and economic exchange between the two countries.

In pursuit of this goal, the two sides will develop their cooperation, in the fields of the economy, science and technology, and expand their bilateral trade on the basis of respect for the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The scope and conditions of this cooperation will be formalized in mutually recognized executive documents...

Article 4: The two contracting parties will work towards bolstering and developing contacts and cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education, health, journalism, radio, television, cinema, sports, tourism and other areas to induce a deeper understanding of the life, work, experience and achievements of both countries' peoples...

Article 5: The two contracting parties will exert efforts to maintain world peace and security, enhance and develop world detente, halt the arms race, arrive at a comprehensive disarmament agreement including nuclear arms, and to continuously implement the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

Article 6: The two contracting parties shall continue their cooperation in the struggle against world imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and all forms of imperialism... They also resolve to support, in the spirit of unity of progressive anti-imperialist forces, the just struggle of different peoples for independence, freedom, sovereignty and social progress in a bid to secure total respect for the rights of different countries to control their natural resources. They also support efforts to reconstitute world economic relations on a just and democratic basis...

Article 7: The contracting parties will exchange information and carry out consultations for exchanging views on important world issues that affect the interests of both countries.

Article 8: The two contracting parties declare that they will not enter into military alliances or participate in any blocs or military activities and undertake other measures that are directed against each other.

Article 9: The two contracting parties declare that this treaty is neither incompatible with their international obligations nor directed at any third party, and further pledge that they will not enter into any international treaty that contradicts the articles of this treaty.

Article 10: Any disputes arising from the interpretation or implementationof this treaty shall be resolved by both parties in a spirit of friendship, understanding and mutual respect...

Article 11: The treaty will be ratified in accordance with the procedures followed in both countries and shall be effective from the date of the exchange of the ratification documents in Tripoli.

Article 12: The treaty shall be effective for 10 years and will be automatically renewed for another 10 years if none of the two parties express their wish, in writing and 12 months before the end of the treaty, to terminate it.

Issued in Sofia on 7 Rabi Al Thani 1392, January 21, 1983 in two Arabic and Bulgarian copies which have equal legal force....

Joint Communique 22 Jan

LD221505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 23 Jan 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] In response to an invitation sent out by President Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic's State Council, the leader of the great Al Fateh Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, made an official and friendly visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic between 17-21 January 1983.

The great guest was given a warm and hearty welcome that expresses the depth of friendship and solidarity between the Libyan Arab and Bulgarian people.

In an atmosphere of friendship and understanding that characterizes relations between both countries, official talks were held between the Libyan leader and Bulgarian president. In these talks, which concentrated on bilateral cooperation and world topics of mutual interest, the two sides affirmed the great importance of the continuation of dialogue at the highest levels between the Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria so as to realize the further development of bilateral relations between the two friendly peoples.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction the increasing growth of cooperation between them and affirmed the intention of further coordinating their efforts so that this cooperation may bring wider and more comprehensive benefits to the interests of both peoples.

During the vist, a friendship and cooperation treaty was signed, together with a program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

On the other hand, the general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Todor Zhivkov, and the great Al Fateh Revolution's leader expressed deep concern regarding the dangerous deterioration of the international situation and escalating danger to world peace posed by the aggressive policy of colonialist forces.

They also condemned the stance adopted by imperialist forces of confronting detente, escalating the arms race, using force in international relations and interfering in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries.

The two leaders confirmed that the most important problem facing mankind is disarmament and averting the disaster of a nuclear holocaust. In this respect, they expressed satisfaction at current negotiations for limiting nuclear arms, and believe that the basic condition for guaranteeing the success of these talks is that they should be carried out in a constructive spirit and on the basis of equality and mutual security.

The two sides expressed their opposition to the plans of the Atlantic alliance (NATO) for the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe. On the other hand, they welcomed the positive initiatives included in the January 5, 1983 Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states. They pointed out that the implementation of a suggestion for an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and Atlantic alliance for the mutual renunciation of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations will have great bearing on the improvement of the political climate in Europe.

Furthermore, the two sides affirmed the importance of transforming the Mediterranean basin into a zone of peace and cooperation and to liquidate all foreign military bases in the region, and confirmed that security in Europe is linked to security in the Mediterranean.

In their review of the explosive situation in the Arab region, the two sides pointed out that the tension in the region is caused by the continuous occupation of Arab territories and the aggressive, expansionist policy pursued by the Zionist enemy.

Having given special priority to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the two sides strongly condemned the Zionist aggression on Lebanon, overtly supported by the United States, Zionism's policy of mass annihilation, plans to partition the independent Lebanese state, and the liquidation of the Palestinian people's resistance movement.

The two sides expressed support for the Palestinian Arab people's heroic struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They also called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Zionist forces from Lebanese territories and maintaining the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The two sides also strongly condemned the Camp David accords, all later separate agreements and the so-called Reagan plan. They affirmed their belief that this stance is designed to entrench Zionist occupation and impose a solution to the Arab cause that would guarantee the expansionist interests and hegemony of imperialism and Zionism in the region.

The two sides further reaffirmed that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East without the withdrawal of Zionist forces from all occupied territories and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

The two leaders stressed that the ideal solution of the complex Middle East problem requires the solidarity of progressive and patriotic Arab forces and the unified action of all Arab countries against separate capitulationist deals in a bid to foil all imperialist and Zionist schemes directed against the Arab people.

The Jamahiriyah highly appreciates the role of the Soviet Union and the socialist block for preserving and entrenching peace, detente, disarmament, the development of international cooperation and the support extended by them to the just cause of the Arab people and other newly liberated countries.

The two sides also reviewed the situation in Africa and expressed their deep concern for the current situation in continent that has come as a result of the increasing interference of imperialism in Africa's internal affairs. They said the expansion of imperialist activities, conspiracies and aggression against African unity and against those countries on the continent that are opposed to colonialism and imperialist influence in all fields poses a great threat to the independence and sovereignty of African countries.

In this respect, the two sides affirmed the importance of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] as an important factor in the struggle for peace, independence and progress in Africa. They further pointed to the OAU's role against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and all forms of imperialist control and pressure.

The two sides also strongly condemned all attempts to divide African countries and weaken the OAU. They further expressed solidarity with the struggle of various peoples for freedom and independence, and their total rejection of all forms of hegemonism, colonialism and the policy of racial segregation purused by imperialism.

The two sides strongly condemned the racist South African regime's policy of armed aggression against Angola, Mzambique and Lesotho and expressed unflinching support of the Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria for the independence of Namibia in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions. They also affirmed their intention of continuing to support the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

In their discussions on the situation in Latin America, the two sides expressed their complete solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, and condemned U.S. imperialism's continuous policy of provocation and threats against them. They called for ending all foreign attempts at interfering in these countries' domestic affairs and condemned the support extended by U.S. imperialism to reactionary regimes on the continent.

The two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of Latin American peoples against exploitation and persecution in a bid to realize national and social progress.

The two sides stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and expressed their support for its role in reducing world tension and disarmament, and its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and racism in a bid to bolster national independence and realize peace and social progress.

The two sides affirmed the importance of ending the monopolist exploitation of the developing countries' natural resources and respecting the rights of their peoples to control these resources to serve their economic development. They further affirmed the importance of reorganizing existing international economic relations and establishing a new world economic order based on justice and compatibility.

The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of respect for territorial integrity, noninterference, and the right of all countries to pursue their domestic progress freely. In this respect, the Bulgarian side expressed support for the Libyan Arab side's efforts to maintain its independence and territorial integrity against any measure or threat emanating through the Gulf of Sidra.

The Libyan side on the other hand expressed high appreciation for the efforts of the Bulgarian People's Republic to entrench peace and security in Europe and the world, to transform the Balkan Peninsula into a region where relations are based on the principles of goodneighborliness, understanding and cooperation, and its efforts to make the region a nuclear-free zone.

At the end of the visit the great Al Fateh Revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his deep thanks to the Bulgarian people and leadership for the warm reception and hospitality shown to him and his accompanying delegation, and extended an invitation to the secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee and president of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council, Todor Zhivkov, to visit the Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted and its date will be set later.

TURK, ITALIAN WIFE SEIZED FOR HEROIN SMUGGLING

AU250936 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 25 (BTA) -- On January 24 the transit passers -- the married couple of Turkish citizen Iomer Guluturk and his Italian wife citizen Domenica Mamoliti Guluturk [spelling as received] -- were detained at the border point of Kalotina. They were seized carrying the drug heroin.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS U.S. GENEVA TALKS STAND

LD241222 Prague CTK in English 1035 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Prague -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan stubbornly sticks to his "zero option" at the talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, and also at the strategic arms negotiations. His government does not follow, or rather does not want to follow any realistic program, today's RUDE PRAVO said in a commentary on the Geneva talks.

"The American Government does not have any realistic program, and never had any in the past. Today, moreover, its objective is deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to which everything is being subordinated. Facts are being distorted, disinformation is being deliberately spread, and conditions are being stubbornly insisted upon which are assumed to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union."

"The White House is also aware of another fact -- that the voices that demand a change in its positions are now stronger than ever before, after the proposals formulated last December by CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and at its Prague session the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries. That is why the Reagan administration is manoeuvring, and trying to conceal the real causes why such results expected by the international public have not been achieved on the two Geneva forums. It puts the blame on the Soviet Union although it is undeniable that the United States has not done anything to make an agreement possible", RUDE PRAVO said.

AGREEMENT SIGNED IN CUBA; OBZINA NOW IN NICARAGUA

LD231220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Nicaragua -- Jaromir Obzina, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal minister of the interior, flew to Managua today from Cuba for an official friendly visit. He was welcomed at the airport by Tomas Borge, member of the Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and minister of the interior.

The Czechoslovak Interior Ministry delegation's talks in Cuba ended with the signing of an agreement outlining the direction of future cooperation. Ramiro Valdes Menandez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers and minister of the interior, presented Comrade Jaromir Obzina with the Order of Friendship. This high award was conferred by the Cuban State Council as a tribute to his contribution in consolidating friendship between the two nations.

VACLAV DOLEZAL PROTESTS 'VATICAN'S PROVOCATION'

AU241216 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Vlaclav Dolezal commentary: "The Vatican's Provocation"]

[Text] The Vatican has never allowed anyone to indulge in any illusions about its attitude toward socialism. Nevertheless, in the atmosphere of detente of the past years it was possible to achieve considerable progress in solving difficult issues concerning its relations with Czechoslovakia. One should think that today the reasons to carry on this realistic line are twice as weighty.

However, the influences evident in the Vatican's recent position toward our country are quite opposite. This is documented, among other things, by the fact that on 6 January two emigres, for whom hatred of their former homeland has become a profession, were ordained bishops.

Dominik Hrusovsky is an official representative of forces that dream about splitting Czechoslovakia anew and restoring a clericalist fascist regime in Slovakia. The Vatican has crowned its high recognition of the antisocialist merits of Jaroslav Skarvada with another act of unprecedented provocation -- it appointed him titular bishop of Litomysl, a city with great Hussite and Czech renascene traditions!

It would certainly be possible to take note of the fact that, by having taken these steps, the Vatican indicates with an almost startling impertinence that it is not interested in further negotiations with our state, negotiations that began under Wojtyla's predecessor. However, there are more circumstances that have to be considered. The question inevitably comes to mind why the already quite numerous ranks of those ordained as bishops abroad are to be further expanded by two more bishops. The recent past has convincingly shown that normal peaceful relations must be based on mutual respect, on the recognition of the inalienable right of every country to determine its own social system. The American "hawks," on the other hand, today again declare that they are out to destroy socialism. The question comes to mind what connection this has with the Vatican's orientation toward some sort of a "reserve crew."

Grave concern about the question which forces are steering the Vatican and in which direction -- in fact, its steps lead at the fateful crossroads of mankind -- is nourished by other experiences as well. Pacem in Terris, an association of Catholic clergymen who have made it their goal to actively contribute to the struggle for peace and to guide the believers in this spirit, has been working in Czechoslovakia for 3 decades. This movement has recently come under vehement fire from the Vatican cardinals. At a time when the fatefulness of the choice is making even many of those who so far have stood passively by join the struggle, the Vatican seeks to disband a movement by administrative means whose cause is sacred to all people -- the struggle for peace.

Should anyone have any doubts about the ideological positions from which these acts of ill-will are conducted, let us mention that the newly appointed Bishop Dominik Hrusovsky belongs to the organizers of the movement for canonizing Josef Tiso, a war criminal who soiled his soutane with the blood of the Slovak people. Incidentally, during his visit to the FRG the pope himself visited the Saint Conrad Monastery at Altoeting where a"memorial room" for Tiso was established.

Our people know well that this is far from being the first time that some people have desired to organize a crusade against the Czechoslovak people. Since even in the distant past this did not work out, today it can only result in a complete fiasco.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 January 1983 on page 4 carries the same Dolezal commentary, ommitting, however, the entire fourth paragraph on Pacem in Terris]

BULGARIAN WRITER VIEWS POPE ATTACK CAMPAIGN

AU241255 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 January 1983 carries on page 6 a 1,100-word article by "Bulgarian publicist" Dimitur Shishmanov, headlined "Who Are the Organizers of the Anti-Bulgarian Campaign?; Juggling Fabrications."

The author condemns the current "anti-Bulgarian campaign" launched by the U.S. and West European mass information media," and provides information at length designed to prove that neither the Bulgarian nor the Soviet secret service had anything to do with the May 1981 attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

Shishmanov concludes his article stating that "since it is not customary to believe noisy accusations unsubstantiated by facts, the campaign fell silent for a while.

"But some regarded it useful to renew it at the given moment with the help of new forgeries and provocations -- particularly following the arrest of a Bulgarian citizen. It is significant that the signal to launch and renew the campaign came from an overseas country.

"The tendentious campaign strives to compromise socialist Bulgaria in the eyes of the world public. It also is directly aimed against the peace policy since it was launched precisely at the time when the issue of renewing the detente process comes to the fore in all its urgency.

"Further, this campaign is connected with the progress of the normalization process in Poland. Its objective is to provide a new impetus for the moribund counter-revolutionary plot against socialist Poland, exploiting the act of terrorism committed against the Polish pope.

"In some anti-Bulgarian forgeries manufactured by anticommunist centers the term 'Bulgarian footprint' is used. We can say with full justification that it is precisely this dirty campaign that is that clear footprint. And that footprint leads to the West," Shishmanov concludes his article.

FOJTIK SPEAKS AT LENIN MUSEUM CELEBRATIONS

LD221632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Excerpts] In the presence of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, a festive rally was held in the Prague museum of V.I. Lenin on the 30th anniversary of its foundation. Here is reporter Lubos Lidicky:

[Lidicky] Comrade Jan Fojtik spoke at the rally. In the introduction he praised the highly useful and meritorious work of the museum since its foundation. He also spoke about great and binding traditions of the famous building of the People's House in which the museum is placed. In January 1912 the so-called Prague Bolshevik conference was held here personally chaired by Lenin. Eighty years later one of those class battles took place here between the proletariat and bourgeoisie in which the revolutionary forces definitely realized that if they were to determine the fate of their country, they ought to follow the example of the Russian Bolsheviks, form their political vanguard and found a communist party. And here, Comrade Fojtik said, 30 years ago Comrade Klement Gottwald opened the museum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Comrade Jan Fojtik added:

[Begin Fojtik recording] The name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the greatest revolutionary of all times who has the greatest qualifications since the concept of socialism became a fact, a revolutionary who led the first victorious socialist revolution and who founded the state of the soviets, the state which saved mankind from the barbarism of fascism, firmly guards peace and social progress in the whole postwar era and paves the way for the future of liberated labor. With this name are linked the most noble desires and most heroic acts of man in the contemporary era.

All obscurantists and reactionaries, from anticommunists and warmongers to their various henchmen, renegades, revisionists and apostates of socialism, hate Vladimir Ilich Lenin, attack his work, blacken and slander it in proportion to the growth of its success. The aim of their attack is especially the USSR and real socialism which they would like to destroy. Lenin, however, is alive and his work is advancing, however much it is attacked, because the truth of our time is in Leninism. Whoever is acquainted with this most progressive theory and can creatively apply it gains a truly reliable compass which enables him to solve the most complicated problems of the current times and find a way out from this most difficult situation.

More and more people see that socialism and peace are inseparable. In the same way, social progress, humanism and democracy are inseparable from socialism and the freedom of the working man. We are proud that our country, which is a firm part of the socialist community, is developing in the spirit of these great and indestructible ideals, in the spirit of Leninism. We know, however, that it is not enough to declare these ideals to and codify them in law and norms, and that their implementation is a result of persistent striving and daily work of millions of people and of great discipline and self sacrifice. Vladimir Ilich Lenin also pointed this out many times. [end recording]

More on Speech

AU242020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 83 pp 1-2

["Kj"-signed report: "Memorial of Victorious Ideas: 30th Anniversary of the V.I. Lenin Museum in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 28 Jan -- There are at least two reasons why we welcome the upward trend in the museum's work during the last decade, Jan Fojtik said. First, it is because it makes the V.I. Lenin Museum one of the most significant political-educational and cultural-enlightenment institutions in our society; its specific importance will increase with the continuing development of its activity within the entire framework of political education. Second, it is because this upward trend will enable this working place to participate, to an increasing extent and by the appropriate means at its disposal, in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism, for the further victories of Leninism. This struggle, which is currently taking place in particularly sharp forms, will undoubtedly gain in significance with the need to ward off the increasing threats of imperialism, particularly those of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Significant tasks in this fateful battle for mankind's existence or nonexistence and for its future also devolve on the V.I. Lenin Museum.

Since it is necessary today to do everything to ward off the nuclear catastrophe with which the militarists in the United States are threatening Europe with unprecedented cynicism -- already they want to begin direct preparations for it this year by deploying almost 600 medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads on the territory of Western Europe -- it is imperative to rouse people more urgently than ever before for the battle for peace, not to permit mankind to become resigned in the face of the aggressive forces of imperialism, and show that the peoples of all continents, regardless of the social system in which they live, can justly pin their hopes on the Soviet Union as the brilliant beacon of peace and security -- that they can justly regard this country of Lenin as their support and their haven.

Perhaps even today no propaganda task of ours is more important than that of pointing to the possibility and inevitability of unifying all those who are resolved not to retreat before imperialism's threats and to succeed in defending peace and social progress around the Soviet Union and the countries of real socialism, around the socialist community, Jan Fojtik stressed.

The path toward this most topical and urgent goal, for which there can be no alternative for sensible people throughout the world, is shown by the proposals of the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee of 7 January 1983. In a short time this document has met with an extremely positive world reaction. This alone proves that the broad world public is urgently feeling the need for effective steps leading to an end to feverish armament and consolidating peace and the people's security.

We are convinced that these longings will also be demonstrated at the world assembly of peace fighters which will convene this June in Prague.

The primary consideration is that the truth of our times lies in Leninism. Those who make this most progressive doctrine their own, who can creatively apply it, truly acquire a reliable compass which makes it possible to resolve the most complicated questions of the present and to find a way out of the most difficult situations.

An increasing number of people see that socialism and peace are inseparable. And social progress, humanism and democracy, the freedom of the working man, are thus also inseparable from socialism.

We are proud that our country, which is a firm part of the socialist community, is developing in the spirit of these great and indestructible ideals, in the spirit of Leninism. But we know that it is not sufficient to just declare these ideals, to codify them in laws and norms, but that their implementation in practice is a matter of stubborn battle and the everyday work of millions, a matter of great discipline and selflessness. This, too, was pointed out time and again by Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

RELATIONS, COOPERATION WITH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

AU241448 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 January 1983 on page 6 carries a 2,400-word Ivan Hlivka article entitled "What Are the Possibilities of Cooperation? The Social Democratic Movement and the Current Struggle Against the Danger of a Nuclear Catastrophe."

Hlivka begins the article by saying that in their struggle for "peace and social progress," communists seek the cooperation of "other workers and democratic parties and movements, to which belong, above all, the Social Democrats." He adds, however, that -- in view of the movement's "heterogeneousness" and its attitude toward the social system in the capitalist countries, real socialism and the communist movement that is "full of contradictions" -- "cooperation with Social Democrats is not at all easy."

Hlivka then reviews the Social Democratic movement's development in the last 2 decades, noting a "positive shift" since the mid-sixties in the direction of "greater realism." However, he cautions:

"If we are to respond to the question on the prospects of further cooperation with the Social Democratic movement and the degree of the movement's reliability in the struggle for detente in the future, we must answer the question in terms of to what extent the changes in the Social Democrat's foreign policy positions reflect their true, profound and long-term interests. Are these changes not merely a manifestation of an externally-stimulated and temporary vacillation?"

He answers this question by saying: "Experiences from relations between Communist and Social Democratic parties acquired in the past decade, including the CPCZ's experiences with some of these parties, make it possible to conclude that at the heart of the shift in the Social Democrats' foreign policy stands in this decade were substantial interests."

To support this conclusion, Hlivka argues that the policy of detente helped the Social Democratic parties to "renew and expand their domestic political positions," that their representatives are "gradually realizing" that the promotion of relations with the socialist countries "frees their countries' hands" and permits them to gain "some degree of independence from the United States"; and that the Social Democrats came to understand that the aggravation of the international climate could have "tragic consequences."

Despite the Social Democrats' realization of the benefits of detente, Hlivka goes on to say, their positions on international issues show "contradictions and inconsistencies." To demonstrate this, Hlivka says that some Social Democratic parties accuse the United States and the USSR of being "equally responsible for the exacerbated international situation and "displaying 'Atlantic solidarity,' sometimes

even attack the USSR"; that -- when they become government parties, as was the case in France or the FRG -- they do not implement the antimilitarist policies formulated in their programs; that some of them advocate the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe; and that they have an "inconsistent" attitude toward the socialist countries. He says in this context: "Some influential forces show that they are sincerely interested in cooperation with socialist countries and communist parties, others continue to rely mainly on the illusion that the capitalist West will succeed in undermining the socialist social system and in changing it in the spirit of 'democratic socialism.' That is evident from their position vis-a-vis the latest developments in Poland.

"Anticommunism in the ranks of Social Democracy is far from overcome. Many of its leaders continue to be contaminated by this virus which is exceedingly harmful for peace and social progress."

Nevertheless, Hlivka concludes his article by saying: "Communists and all revolutionary and democratic forces follow with hope the positive shifts in the Social Democratic movement. Expressions of this are, for example, the revived contacts of communist parties, including the CPCZ, with several socialist and Social Democratic parties -- especially in questions of the struggle against the threat of war.

"The CPCZ's line concerning this matter was clearly determined by the 16th party congress, when it stated: 'Without disregarding differences in ideology and political positions, we want to further develop relations with Social Democratic and socialist parties on the basis of joint efforts for strengthening the process of detente and halting the arms race and the threat of war.'

"Without abandoning their communist principles, in their talks with representatives of Social Democracy, CPCZ representatives proceed from the things that unite us with them and strive to remove their mistrust and prejudices, which still stand in the way of our mutual cooperation for the benefit of the workers class, all working people, the whole human race."

COMMENTARY ON MARXIST VIEW OF LUTHERAN JUBILEE

DW241203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0725 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Commentary by Ernst Goitsch, directly following the relay of the Evangelical church service from Berlin-Koepenick]

[Text] Concept for a Jubilee -- or How Do We Observe the 500th Anniversary?

This was the headline used by the Evangelical weekly DIE KIRCHE for its editorial of its 9 January edition. It begins with the words: Never before probably has there been as much skepticism as has been voiced even before the Lutheran year, 1983, began. Anyone who comes up with a sharply ironical remark about the fuss over Luther may be sure to be acclaimed in his convent. The voluminous preparations seem to veritably provoke criticism.

Harald Schulze, the author of this article, raises a lot more questions about the credibility of ecclesiastical preaching in connection with the Luther anniversary. Anyone wanting to observe this anniversary with a clear conscience does not wish to see a pathos of festive sermons which neglect to say that Luther did make mistakes. This is why the author thinks it is an enrichment that theologists and church historians conduct the dialogue with Marxist researchers on Luther. The ecumencial discussion on Luther wields equal weight. Land Bishop Werner Leich, the chairman of the Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches, stressed this in a similar way at a press conference held in Berlin just recently.

He described the Ecclesiastical concept by using the terms Christocentric, which means related to the congregation, ecumenical, dialogistic and realistic. This was also endorsed by the representatives of the congresses at church convetions and substantiated by facts.

All preparations are proceeding in good harmony with the state authorities, and voluminous, joint scientific work has enriched both sides and an even greater, joint responsibility has emerged.

(Jochen Behr), superintendent of Ebeleben, said at a meeting of the working group for Christian circles of the National Council of the National Front in Halle in October last year: Today we may be grateful that it was Lutheran theology which made Christians and Marxists partners in a concert in which each side can preserve its independence while simultaneously being prepared to cooperate. Last, but not least, it is the Lutheran jubilee which holds quite a few options in store as to how this concert can be lived under all preservation of the partners' independence. Thus far the quotation.

We can only welcome a development where the Luther anniversary allows us to move one or several steps forward on the course of concerted action, cooperation and efforts to mutual benefit. There is yet another point that seems to be important to me. This, too, was reaffirmed by the press conference, as well as in multitude of articles in newspapers and journals: Many new facets of Luther have been discovered; last, but not least, is the global responsibility, the responsibility for peace and the coexistence of mankind.

It is remarkable indeed that a working booklet of the Luther Committee and the conference of the Land committees of the Evangelical church convention, titled Venturing Confidence, devotes an essential section to the topic of peace and secularity. Luther quotations, votes of the ecumenical bodies and references to such personalities as (Dietrich Bonnhoefer) and (Camillo Thorez) are supplemented with literary texts by Berthold Brecht, among others, for the posterity: Hate for baseness, too, contorts the features; the ire over injustice, too, makes the voice hoarse. Oh,we, those who intended to prepare the ground for friendliness could ourselves not be friendly. But once the situation exists when man is a helper to man, you should commemorate us with forbearance.

And in addition to that the word by (Camillo Thorez): I believe that revolution is a Christian and pastoral struggle. Considering the concrete conditions of our country, charity can be implemented only through that revolution.

In assessing the ecclesiastical activities, one thing seems to be absolutely clear and unequivocal: Nobody wants and wishes any fuss over Luther -- to use the terminology of the church newspaper editorial; rather the commemoration of the reformer should, and must, become concrete action. The president of the Federation of Evangelical Free Church Congreations in the GDR, Father (Manfred Sult), summed this up as follows: The question about a life in keeping with the quality of creed clearly directs us to the field of activity and probation of everyday life. From Dr Martin Luther, who deemed it important that the gospel be fulfilled in the midst of secular vocations, we learn that living up to work and vocation is a form of religious service.

In our society the spheres of life, working and living as well as the organization of leisure, offer manifold opportunities for fulfilling equally our tasks as Christians and citizens. In everything we are guided by the awareness that what has been achieved can be preserved and developed only if we stay on the road which we in our country have chosen: The road of peace. For Christians, however, this always means both: peace with God and advocating, and working for, peace in the world.

Thus, what emerges is that with the veneration of Luther a comprehensive process of forming opinions and defining positions is taking place in our country, a process which quite concretely ends up in a political-social engagement. This process is linked with the decision to continue the struggle for peace also by strengthening and consolidating our socialist society.

CONSCRIPTED CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS IMPRISONED

DW201529 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin, 19 January (EDP) -- Five young conscripts have been sentenced in the GDR to 18 months imprisonment each because they insisted on serving their basic service period with unarmed construction units. This is the first time the 1964 "construction soldiers regulation" has not been followed. This regulation gives conscripts the opportunity to serve without weapons in construction units of the Ministry for National Defense if they "refuse to serve under arms for religious or similar reasons".

After reporting as prescribed last year to serve as construction soldiers, the five young men were drafted into armed units of the GDR National People's Army. This was contrary to the above-mentioned regulation.. When they insisted on unarmed service, they were imprisoned pending trial. The prison terms announced by the military courts in Dresden, Berlin and Schwepin correspond to the length of basic military service in the GDR. It was further learned in East Berlin that in contrast to this action, some other young men who were also drafted to serve in armed People's Army units against their expressed will and who were also arrested, have since been released from detention and transferred to construction units.

BRIEFS

TRADE MINISTER IN MOSCOW -- On 18 January Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, had a talk in Moscow with Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. They discussed questions of signing the goods protocol of 1983 and the further development of trade relations between the two countries.
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES UMEMPLOYMENT, LABOR MANAGEMENT

LD231102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Interview by Jozsef Rozsa, head of department at the State Office for Wages and Labor, with reporter Gizella Tarnoi -- date and place not specified; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Sometimes quietly and sometimes loudly, people are talking more and more about whether there will be unemployment in Hungary. Many people argue that there should be some unemployment in order to make people work in a more disciplined fashion; others say there must be no unemployment here. What is your opinion?

[Answer] It is difficult to answer this question. I would say that at present there is unemployment in Hungary, and yet there is not.

[Question] You mean that there is unemployment inside the factories?

[Answer] Yes, that is right. However, I think it is important that most people do not worry when they go to bed at night about whether they will have a job next day. This means that social security exists at a maximal level. We prepare various statistics with the help of regional councils, and these reveal that there are approximately 60-70,000 unfilled jobs -- half of them in the capital.

[Question] I think the main reason for the sense of security felt by people is that once they find a job, unless they do something that gives rise to disciplinary action, they are guaranteed a job in that place for life.

[Answer] Yes. Let me add that my personal opinion is that there is not always a great deal of merit in being a long-standing employee; many people stay in one job merely because they find it comfortable. Now, to return to the topic of unemployment, particularly in these last few years when the rate of growth has slowed down, when there have been problems with the supply of materials -- sometimes they are there and sometimes they are not -- when there are problems in the sphere of coproduction, even greater problems than usual. I think most people have experienced for themselves in the sphere of production that sometimes there is work and sometimes there is not. If one takes the output of a certain branch to be 100, let us say last year, and if we examine how production deviates from that figure month by month, we will find that the spread is 50-150, in other words, at times half and at other times one and a half times the normal output with the same number of people. When the figure is 150 there is overtime, when it is 50 then people just hang around. Incomes remain the same.

Labor management is not sufficiently flexible. This is a problem which has been with us for decades. Why does production fluctuate so much? It is no good speculating about this, it is just a historical fact that it is so. Factories must take into consideration that sometimes there is work and sometimes there is not. When they cannot supply the goods which the market requires, they have no orders, no work. Or perhaps they can produce the goods in demand but there are no raw materials -- again there is no work. We must accept that we are an open economy, where the laws of the market greatly influence our activities. Directors, managers and workers must accept that production might be 20 percent less this year than last year and it is necessary to redeploy people when production goes up or down. This is what economists mean when they complain there is not sufficient movement of capital and labor.

[Question] There are, however, some good examples: In Borsod County there are experiments with exchanging workers between enterprises.

[Answer] Indeed, with the exception of a single county the new type of labor office has been set up everywhere. This venture is very promising. It is precisely the lack of dynamism in the sphere of labor management which these offices will try to deal with. Statistics show that quite a lot of people change jobs in Hungary. In 1981 650,000 people asked to take up employment elsewhere.

[Question] This is out of 5 million employed?

[Answer] Yes, that is so. At the same time, there are only a very few cases where enterprises let people go because of dissatisfaction with them. Of 650,000 there were only 20,000 such cases. And this is not because there is no justification for dealing with more people in this way but because managers still have the idea -- an idea which developed at the time of labor shortages -- that there are no bad workers only too few workers; the enterprise must not be too fussy, everyone must be employed because anyone is better than no one.

[Question] Could it not be said that the experiences of the last few years have also motivated managers in this direction? When the Raba works in Gyor dismissed 200 people because they were not needed, Hungarian press, radio, television were full of it. Is it worthwhile for an enterprise manager to accept bad publicity by taking such a daring step?

[Answer] That measure did indeed attract great interest, in some places surprise and even outrage. However, it was not withdrawn. This sort of thing, even if not in such volume -- after all, it is not easy to find suitable jobs for 200 people in a hurry. [sentence as heard] There are these labor offices; enterprises do not stand alone today and it is very important for enterprises to recognize that they are not the only ones who have a role to play in guaranteeing employment. Councils and state organs also have a role to play. It is not easy to resort to this step but if they mutually admit to an unusable surplus and ask for the help of the county labor office, and if they do not dismiss 200 people at once but take into account certain rational considerations as well, then in my opinion this conduct can be supported and will not cause confusion of any sort.

[Question] Is there any information about the extent of unemployment inside factories and enterprises? Obviously this varies from enterprise to enterprises, but I mean an overall figure.

[Answer] Various scholars, organizers and labor management specialists estimate it at 15-20 percent. This is a very considerable figure. At the present level of organization and management these workers cannot be utilized. This is not a matter of people shirking work; incentives could not improve the situation. People cannot work if there is no material. And since we cannot expect a sudden great improvement in organization and management, we can neither expect nor be afraid that this unemployment inside the gates will become unemployment outside them. A more rational solution is to bring about a change in labor management whereby there is more flexibility on the part of management: Not keeping workers when they are not needed and paying them better when they are.

DAILY VIEWS U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

LD201234 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI) -- If NATO starts expanding missile arsenal this year, the military parity in Europe will be upset and there will be an impact on the global balance, a commentary in Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG says.

The Budapest daily explains that today there is relative parity of nuclear weapons in Europe, with NATO possessing 986 medium-range missiles and the Soviet Union 975. The new Pershing missiles have a range of 1,000-4,500 km, near the ceiling of the medium-range category. They could hit key centres and other strategic targets in the European territory of the Soviet Union 5-6 minutes after launch. "Marshal Ustinov, Soviet defence minister, had good reason to call them typical first strike weapons." The installation of 572 new missiles would also basically change the pattern because the Soviet weapons based on the European territory of the Soviet Union including SS-20's, cannot hit the U.S. "Western Europe is to receive an American arsenal designed for a nuclear war to be fought in Europe.

"The dangerous aspect of the affair is that the US has so far apparently ignored the fact that the 1979 NATO decision is twin-track: It calls for a negotiated settlement or missile deployment if talks fail."

The Pentagon commissioned the Martin-Marietta concern to develop Pershing-2 and General Dynamics the cruise missile as early as 1969. "The range of the weapons indicates that they were destined for installation outside the US. The US is the only Western nuclear state to conduct talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva, and can, therefore, if it so desire, torpedo agreement.

"This appears to be what the US is doing. If Western Europe made the US the master of its fate and the Soviet Union confined itself to the framework of the Geneva talks with the US, the arms race in Europe would assume dangerous proportions.

"Fortunately, the American plan has numerous shortcomings. The principal error is that the US underestimated what 350-400 million people of the region can do, and the responsibly thinking international public." Commenting on West European reactions, NEPSZABADSAG writes: "The pressure of time has never before been felt so keenly than this year, the 'year of the missile'. In the light of Yuriy Andropov's proposals and the proposed Prague agreement of the Warsaw Treaty it is becoming clear that the missile issue is not simply an American affair.

"No one can state that the Western approach to the question of armament of genuine talks has not changed. The word Western now covers Washington, Bonn and London.

Of President Reagan's "zero option", NATO's official stance, the daily writes:

"When the proposal was made inevitable rejection must have been expected. The 'zero option' has been, overtly or covertly, criticized by responsible US politicians and the majority of the leaders of the West European countries concerned.

"The 'year of the missile' has just started, yet signs indicate that there is at least a small measure of hope that missile deployment can still be halted. We have a hard struggle ahead."

HUNGARIAN-ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD242240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest-Bucharest: On the 35th annivesrary of the conclusion of the Hungarian-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, receptions have been held at the Romanian Embassy in Budapest and at the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest. The reception given by Victor Boldjan, Romanian ambassador in Budapest, was attended by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, and several leading officials of the ministry. The reception given by Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador in Bucharest, was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

SED'S FELFE ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST WITH DELEGATION

LD242338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, 24 Jan (ADN) -- A delegation from the SED Central Committee led by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Budapest on Monday. It was invited by the MSZMP Central Committee. During a friendly meeting Werner Felfe and Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the SED and MSZMP congresses. The dominant issue was experience gained in party work in the implementation of economic plans under the more complex external conditions. The politicians held a lively exchange of opinions and experiences about both parties' agricultural policy, in particular concerning increasing efficiency.

MSZMP'S FERENC HAVASI PAYS VISIT TO FINLAND

Talks With Koivisto

LD210458 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Helsinki, January 20 (MTI) -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, Thursday met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who is in Helsinki on the invitation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party (FSDP). Ferenc Havasi held talks with Jermu Laine, head of the FSDP Economic Political Commission, and other senior Social Democratic economic politicians and specialists on economic political issues. He held discussions with Heikki Koski, president of the Finnish-Hungarian Society, visited the Helsinki Hungarian Cultural and Scientific Centre, and briefed senior representatives of Finland's economic life on the state of the Hungarian economy.

Meets With Party Leaders

LD220436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Ferenc Havasi has had talks in Helsinki with Finnish political and social leaders. The secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee discussed foreign political questions and the communist and workers movement with the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Jouko Kajanoja. He also had friendly talks with the chairman of the Centrum Party, Paavo Vaeyrynen, and with the secretary of the Social Democratic Party, Erkki Liikanen. Ferenc Havasi was also received by the deputy mayor of the Finnish capital.

Returns From Talks

LD232200 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Ferenc Havasi has concluded his talks in Finland and has returned home. The member of the party's Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee met President Koivisto, Prime Minister Sorsa and leaders of several parties in Helsinki.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY PRESIDENT VISITS

LD242244 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MTI) -- Guy Spitaels, president of the Belgian Socialist Party -- French speaking wing, is staying in Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with Guy Spitaels in Budapest Monday. The parties exchanged information on their countries, and held talks on current international issues and the preservation of peace and security in Europe. Opportunities for the further development of inter-party relations were also discussed.

SFRY WEEKLY ANALYZES BUDAPEST VIEW OF OPPOSITION

AU191758 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1672 16 Jan 83 pp 48-49

[Milos Corovic article: "Hungary: A Country Feeling the Draft"]

[Excerpts] A prominent Hungarian leader recently said in a conversation that Hungary is a "country feeling the draft" but that it is "withstanding" this draft "well." This involves the increasingly greater openness of Hungary to the world -- to the economic, political and cultural world -- which periodically, and it appears inevitably, also brings certain specific problems.

It is immediately necessary to say that the political situation in Hungary is stable. Certain kinds of nervousness and the dissatisfaction of the lesser-paid strata of people because of increasingly more difficult living conditions are completely different from the mood, or rather the bad mood, of those people whom the numerically small opposition uses as the reason for taking issue with the leading ideology.

However, irrespective of the fact of how "numerically insignificant" those people may be with whom the system is now in conflict over certain delicate issues, these people have recently been publicly singled out in the most prominent daily, the party organ NEPSZABADSAG, which has even openly warned them that what they were doing was "becoming dangerous."

It is not completely clear what the reason was to "reprimand" the opposition -- which is well known and whose activity, including its publishing activity, is being watched -- precisely now. NEPSZABADSAG claims that since Reagan became U.S. leader the ideological confrontation between the two camps has assumed a new quality and that many dissidents, probably not only Hungarian, frequently and unwillingly may become a "tool" of manipulation for the opposing side. At this point the Hungarian stand against the opposition assumes an international aspect and can be incorporated into the action of other socialist countries in the ideological confrontation with the opposing bloc.

In a series of interviews granted to French Communist publicist Francis Koen, [name as published] Gyorgy Aczel, one of the most influential of Hungarian ideologists, said that as long as there are no actions, the opposition can freely set forth its views. He even regretted that there were not enough verbal clashes because he believes that thus the supremacy of the authentic Marxist ideology would be more strongly expressed.

Classified Opposition

Aczel and official ideology classify the opposition as follows: In the first group are those who express themselves in a mild form and who do not attack the foundations of the system. The second group is made up of "opponents" and the last of "enemies."

Judging by all indications, the greatest attention and vigilance is paid to the second category of opposition which, with its "samizdat" ["unauthorized"] publications, most frequently brought in from abroad, can alarm public opinion.

Therefore, official ideology does not run away from discussion, and this can be seen from a number of topics on which different views are quite frequently set forth in public -- about young people, the birth rate, social stratification, the position of certain parts of the intelligentsia and about certain historical periods and personalities -- but, nonetheless, it believes that one thing is most important for internal peace and for calm and for preventing the negative effects of extremist discussion: a struggle against one's own weaknesses and the results achieved in this struggle.

There is another part of the opposition to which Aczel also pointed, and this opposition strictly deals with "national topics" and in so doing points its finger at "a socialist neighboring country" in which, according to this opposition, the Hungarian national minority is threatened. Supporters of this group accuse the party of "opportunism" and blame it for not being energetic enough on the rights of the Hungarian minority in that country. It is clear to those who are at least a little informed that Romania is "one of the neighboring socialist countries" with which discussions have recently been held, publicly for the first time, about the Hungarian minority. These discussions have now calmed down, with the will and agreement, it appears, of the leaderships of the two parties.

Discussion and Democracy

After everything that has happened it is clear that the Hungarian party believes that it can tolerate internal discussions, even if they have an oppositionist flavor, but to the extent that they do not touch upon the foundations of the socialist system. Different view of socialism and solutions within the system are no reason for repression, but rather only for a democratic dialogue. The party, naturally, does not want to let the advantage of being the leading political party out of its hands but rejects the imputation that it acts in a monopolistic manner.

It appears that the party is aware of the fact, and its leading people often set it forth as a problem, that the one-party system will be threatened by self-satisfaction and an ideological paralysis if it does not encourage discussions and if it does not ensure a democratic atmosphere, freedom and scope.

It is not believed that the latest warnings to the opposition would lead to a point where sharp repressive measures are used. If measures of this nature were escalated, then, according to certain people, the claim that the country is withstanding the "draft" well would have to be corrected.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING JAPANESE ENVOY -- Budapest, January 18 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Tuesday met Kyoshi Sumiya, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Hungary, who is leaving Hungary at the end of his term. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 19 Jan 83 LD]

SOVIET RADIO-TV DELEGATION -- Budapest, January 20 (MTI) -- Headed by Yuriy Orlov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio Broadcasting and Television of the Soviet Union a delegation of Radio professionals is visiting Budapest. On Thursday the delegation met senior officials of Radio Budapest and discussed cooperation between the two institutions. Yuriy Orlov met Erno Lakatos, head of the agitprop department of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 22 Jan 83 LD]

NATIONAL CULTURE COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD241712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] During the inaugural session of the National Culture Council, which is taking place at the Royal Castle in Warsaw, Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered a speech, expressing the hope that this council will distinguish itself in the history of our nation. Gen Jaruzelski stressed that in our system the working people are and will remain the principal addressee, judge, and moral authority of the cultural life of Poland. They -- the people with the hardest work, the working class, the Polish village -- should be reached as broadly as possible with that which is enlightening, progressive, socially invigorating, and creative.

After the premier's speech, several members of the council took the floor, drawing attention in their speech to the role of culture in the shaping of national accord.

Jaruzelski Addresses Session

LD241830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Speech by Premier Wojiech Jaruzelski at inaugural session of the National Culture Council held in Warsaw's Royal Castle 24 January -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed gathering: We are meeting in Warsaw's Royal Castle, which the enemy condemned to eternal destruction. Such a fate was prepared for the entire nation, for the whole of Polish culture. A joint, common effort raised the castle from the ruins, so that the monument should bear witness to the continuity of the Polish state, the indestructible patriotic vitality of our nation.

The fact that it is within these walls that the seat of the National Culture Council is located has the status of a social symbol. For the first time in the history of the Polish People's Republic a [word indistinct] body is meeting which is the partner and cocreator in the great deed of the development of our culture, which is equipped with broad powers by the jurisdiction of a Sejm law.

The composition of the National Culture Council includes scholars, artists, representatives of the artistic milieus, professional and social activists of culture, those who often fulfill their esteemed mission with dedication in difficult conditions.

It is particularly fortunate that Professor Bogdan Suchodolski agreed to take over the chairmanship of the council. Such citizens as you, Mr Professor, contribute effectively to the construction of -- as the poet said -- the party of reconciliation between the bygone and present years.

I do not intend to pass comment on matters that the present gathering knows best. And yet the significance of the present moment allows me to submit a few brief reflections.

Today's meeting proves emphatically that during times which are so difficult and not free of contradictions and conflicts, those who really care about culture can find a common language, can jointly undertake the work of consolidating the most precious values of collective life. Differences of views, tastes and attitudes in the sphere of culture and art are natural. We shall not measure those with a measuring tape. However, there are values which are more important -- which are supreme and unifying.

The development of culture is such a value in a realistic socialist Poland. Broadly supported culture is just as important for the future of the nation and state as is progress in the material sphere. It is impossible to separate one from the other. We would be unable to face the demands of the present day -- and even more so, of tomorrow -- if we did not overcome the worn-out stereotypes which originate from historical epochs which ended a long time ago: The Sarmatian anachronism and the rule of golden freedom, which is contrary to the supreme interest of the state, has been our weakness for centuries.

This has been our misfortune. Being aware of this, it is difficult to agree that art and the popularization of culture should become a surrogate field of political struggle.

The question comes to one's mind whether in times as difficult as the present there should be room for deliberate passivity and barren pessimism. This does irreparable harm to the public as a whole. There is much ill feeling and misunderstanding. We have a great deal of good will as regards resolving this. However, this should not lead to losing sight of the historic perspective. Today the necessity to create and popularize moral and cultural values of socialism arises from essential social need and not from an administrative order.

Culture in a socialist state means, above all enriching motivations which are desirable from the social viewpoint; ennobling interhuman relationships; persistently rooting out those morally reprehensible features which today make public and state life so difficult and hard. Thus the popularization of culture is the biggest part in the process of its creation.

Culture is created by the nation. [Passage indistinct] In our political system the working people are and will be the main recepient, judge and moral authority in the cultural life of Poland. To them, to the working class, to the Polish countryside, one must reach out more and more extensively with whatever is progressive and enlightened, revitalizing and creative. It is necessary to persistently get through to young poeple, and in particular to those who live in a cultural wasteland, because such a cultural wasteland unfortunately still exists.

The socialist state's guardianship of culture is twofold: On the one hand the state ought to guard the sphere of culture against excessive commercialism, against the pressure of populist rubbish, against decadent content born of an inspiration that is hostile to socialism. On the other hand the state ought to support and strengthen every stream of professional creativity and amateur and folk creativity, every authentic phenomenon and work which contributes to the enrichment of the human personality and to perpetuating socially valuable patterns and attitudes, to spreading beauty and to defending the purity of the native tongue. Understood in this way, there will always be room for formal experiments, divergences of style, and creative attitudes.

The point is not in the form, but in the communist content, the permanent contribution of our culture to international cultural achievements. Thanks to this, the leading achievements of People's Poland in culture are widely known and appreciated in the world. We hope that the council will become an authentic cocreator and committed spokesman for both the socialist cultural policy and for more effective forms of the state protectorate. There are no ready recipes here, this we have to learn together, patiently and with perseverance.

Today's meeting may constitute in this respect a good [word indistinct] in such a gathering it is not necessary to remind ourselves that in relation to desires and needs Polish culture today suffers from a shortage of material means. We ascertain this with all the greater bitterness since the years of People's Poland are, after all, a period of a great and very comprehensive development of culture, of cultural advance -- more than has ever been the lot of our nation.

We must not acquire complexes. The party with the people's power will do all that is realistic in order to minimize the existing difficulties. We also count on the fact that the National Culture Council will become a solicitous comanager, that it will tell the government how to make best use of resources in our possession, how to enrich them with social activity and civic effort.

The setting up of the National Culture Council constitutes a component part of the process of progressive reforms announced by the party's ninth congress and which at present -- despite the many contradictions and difficulties -- is being consistently implemented. Without broad social cooperation this goal cannot be achieved.

Thus the commencement of the council's work should be seen to contain a fact of great significance: the socialization of national culture, the broadening of its accessibility and its democratization.

The National Culture Council is an important precedent in our social life. It has great tasks to fulfill. It is an open body. Everyone who wants to support its goals and undertakings will encounter a friendly welcome and readiness to cooperate.

I may express my warmest hopes that the National Culture Council will write a worthy page in the history of the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

Council Officials Elected

LD242206 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw 24 Jan — The National Council for Culture held its inaugural meeting at the Royal Castle in Warsaw today, with prime minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski attending the session. Poland's prime minister handed nomination acts to the members of the council.

The National Council for Culture is a social, advisory and opinion-passing body functioning for the prime minister. It is composed of outstanding artists, scientists, historians and cultural theorists, social activists and politicians.

Taking the floor, the chairman of the council, outstanding scholar, Prof. Bogdan Suchodolski, pointed out that the council comes into being at the times which are particularly important for the history of our nation, at the difficult times both in economic and social terms. But we rest convinced, said he, that culture is of great import, and this matter should not be put off till calmer and happier times.

Next the floor was taken by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Next, Presidium of the council was elected. Consequently, writer Wieslaw Mysliwski and actress Emilia Krakowska were elected vice-chairmen, and youth activist Tadeusz Sawica was elected secretary of the council.

Here is the list of members of the Presidium:

-- Kaziemierz Dejmek, stage director, director and art manager of the Polski Theater in Warsaw,
-- Irena Dubiska, violinist,
-- Zbigniew Horbowy, pottery artist of Worclaw,
-- Wojciech Kilar, composer residing in Katowice,
-- Henryk Kluba, film director, rector of the state higher film, TV, and theatre school of Lodz,
-- Jerzy Kmita, director of the culture institute at the Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznan,

-- Jerzy Krasowski, stage director, directory and art manager of the Narodowy Theatre of Warsaw.
-- Stanishlaw Krzywicki, director of the voivodship public library of Szczecin,
-- Alojzy Andrzej Luczak, founder of the Pro Sinfonica music lovers' movement in Poznan,
-- Andrzej Pietsch, engraver of Krakow,
-- Zbigniew Safjan, writer of Warsaw,
-- Jerzy Trela, actor of the Stary Theatre of Krakow,
-- Wieslaw Wozniak, general secretary of the Kujawy-Pomorze cultural society's board,
-- Kazimierw Zygulski, minister for culture and art.

Today's session closed with a meeting at the Council of Ministers' office. "Poland's state authorities will be open to all proposals to find such forms of cooperation which could protect culture against the effects of the crisis and favour its development," Vice-Premier Mieczylaw Rakowski said, addressing the assembly.

REPORTAGE ON SOLIDARITY TRIALS, SENTENCES

Warsaw: Nine Activists Tried

LD241455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The trial of former NSZZ Solidarity activists Zbigniew Romaszewski, his wife Irena, Danuta Jedczak, Marek Ryszard Rasiniski, Zbigniew Waldemar Pietrzak, Dariusz Rudkowski, Jacek Bak, Anna Jadwiga Owczarska, and Irena Rasinska-Gmerek began today at the Warsaw military district court. The act of indictment alleges that after 13 December 1981, after the declaration of martial law, they did not cease activity in NSZZ Solidarity, and also organized and participated in the broadcasting of Radio Solidarity programs. It is envisaged that the trial will last over 2 weeks.

Opole: 18 Activists Sentenced

LD241135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The district military court in Opole has sentenced 18 Solidarity activists to terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 months to 1 year. The verdict says that even after 13 December 1981 (following the introduction of martial law the defendants continued their "trade union activity, printed and distributed leaflets with false news" which could have "provoked social unrest or disturbance."

In addition to the sentences passed on the above group, the trial began in Warsaw today of 10 [as received] activists who prepared and transmitted Solidarity radio programs. They include Zbigniew Romaszewski, former prominent Solidarity activist who was uncovered and arrested in mid-August last year. The illegal Solidarity radio station, managed by Romaszewski, transmitted programs which "suggested protest actions and preparations for a general strike."

Since the introduction of martial law several thousand people have been sentenced in Poland for political offenses. Of these about 1,500 are in prison now. There is the possibility that a certain number of the people who have been sentenced will be amnestied, especially those who were arrested during the first days following the introduction of martial law.

RADIO SOLIDARNOSC RENEWS BROADCASTING IN WARSAW

NC242056 Paris AFP in English 2049 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 (AFP) -- Radio Solidarnosc went back on the air here tonight after months of silence as nine people went on trial at the military court here today charged with running the underground radio station. The broadcast, perfectly audible in the city centre, lasted just three minutes before it was drowned out by pop music.

The radio gave news of the opening of the trial of Zbigniew Romaszewski, a doctor and former official of the Warsaw branch of the now-banned Solidarity union, and his eight co-defendants, including his wife Irena.

RIOT POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION IN WARSAW

NC242124 Paris AFP in English 2102 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 (AFP) -- Riot police wielding truncheons broke up a demonstration by several hundred people here tonight following a service at the Saint John Cathedral to commemorate the 120th anniversary of the 1863 Polish uprising against tsarist Russia. Eyewitnesses reported a number of arrests.

The demonstration started as people began streaming out of the cathedral and headed towards the city center.

Late in the evening, as calm returned to the streets, police took up positions around Victory Square near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

OFFICIALS ATTEND VOIVODSHIP REPORT-BACK MEETINGS

LD241859 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] PZPR voivodship report-back conferences have started in Gorzow, Lomza and Przemysl. All voivodship party organization activity during the last 2 years is being assessed. The delegates will also analyze the socioeconomic situation in the regions, and, against this background, draft the most important directions for party work for the next 2 years.

Miroslaw Milewski is participating in the Lomza conference; Marian Orzechowski in Gorzow; and Zbigniew Michalek in Przemysl.

A party voivodship report-back conference in Tarnobrzeg is also announced for today.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD242146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The Government Presidium today discussed key issues relating to the work of the government and adopted the program of work for the Council of Ministers for the first 6 months of this year. The government will concentrate on improving the functioning of the administration and the most important sectors of the economy. The government in particular will aim at increasing of the production of raw materials and goods for the home market.

As the next item on the agenda the Government Presidium discussed the market and monetary situation in the first quarter of 1983. This situation has been assessed as extremely complex. The incomes and expenditure of the population estimated for the first quarter of this year indicate that a further deterioration of the market imbalance and no increase in the supplies of goods to trade by stepping up the growth of production.

In this situation the Government Presidium recommended, apart from long-term actions, immediate decisions, including directly linking any increase in wages with increased productivity.

Next the Government Presidium defined the fundamental directions of the tariffs policy. It has been decided that tariffs should work in favor of the carriage of goods of fundamental significance to the population, in quantities limited to the amount needed to satisfy personal needs, the needs of travelers, and the recipients of (?parcels). At the same time it was decided to apply high tariffs on goods which are clearly intended to be sold, as well as to tax the incomes achieved through this. This should make it impossible to make profits without work.

The Government Presidium approved the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning granting a statute to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and draft Council of Ministers' orders concerning the detailed range of activities of that ministry as well as those concerning some rights and duties of customs employees. The Government Presidium also discussed and approved the draft law on archives and archival materials, which introduce the concept of the national archives collection and which envisages that a national archive network will be created. The government will present this draft to the Sejm in the near future.

TV REPORTS MILITIA ANTISPECULATION CAMPAIGN

LD242127 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Summary] Militia action under the codename Aglomeracja [Center] has been in progress for several weeks in many cities. In Katowice Voivodship, a 2-day action was performed by Citizens Militia Motorized Reserve Units, strengthened militia units and voluntary militia reserve units in all towns and cities of the Silesian industrial aglomeration. Throughout the voivodship, 5,800 checks against speculation were carried out at open-air markets, shops, warehouses, and restaurants. The value of seized goods totalled Z8.2 million; 616 persons were fined; and 210 people were referred to the misdemeanor courts.

During the action, 5,000 checks on various buildings were carried out and 299 wanted criminals were found and detained, as were persons of no fixed abode, unemployed, or without identity papers. Checks on 20,000 cars were made, 6 of which were found to be stolen. 5,000 drivers were fined and 256 banned from driving.

SEJM PLANS TO CONVENE 31 JANUARY-1 FEBRUARY

LD241624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The 32d session of the Sejm will be convened on 31 January and 1 February. Polish foreign policy will be the main subject of the parliamentary deliberations. The Sejm debate will undoubtedly refer to various aspects of Poland's international situation. Matters arising from the recent initiatives of socialist states submitted during the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee will also be raised. The Sejm will also examine three bills on old-age pension benefits for miners and their families, on amendments to certain regulations concerning social insurance benefits and old-age benefits, and also the government bill "The Road Traffic Law."

PRON CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR WARSAW 7-9 MAY

LD220430 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 Jan -- The First Congress of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) wil be held in Warsaw probably on May 7-9, Vice-Chairman of the Provisional National PRON Council and Vice-Chairman of the Pax Catholic Association Wincenty Lewandowski told PAP. The congress is expected to precisely indicate the place of the movement in the social and political structure of the state, adopt a programme and action and a statute.

Wicenty Lewandowski pointed to the social and open character of the movement and its major aim to achieve national accord, which determines its methods of action, that is dialogue, seeking compromise and consensus on as many issues as possible.

Those principles will be reflected in the procedure of electing delegates to the congress due to be attended by about 1,800 participants (one delegate per 25,000 inhabitants). Including 1,400 ones elected by different voivodships. [sentence as received] About 20 percent of congress participants will be composed of the council's members and representatives of political and social organizations, Lewandowski said.

The congress is also expected to nominate candidates for the future national council.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA IN WARSAW

LD230428 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 Jan -- Poland and Cuba signed the 1983 trade agreement here today after talks held recently in Warsaw. The agreement provides for mutual trade exchange totalling nearly 100 million roubles, an increase of 23 percent on the last year's figure.

Under the arrangement, beside sugar, Cuba will deliver to Poland this year some 40,000 tonnes of citrus fruits, 460 tonnes of citrus fruit juice and concentrate, 700 tonnes of paprika, 750 tonnes of honey, and 300 million filter-tipped cigarettes. Poland's exports to Cuba will include agricultrual aircraft, various machines and installations, electroengineering equipment, metallurgical products, [word indistinct] fabrics and other goods.

The 1983 trade protocol was signed by Cuba Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Jose de la Puente and his Polish counterpart Andrzej Doroszon. On signing the protocol, the Polish deputy foreign trade minister (?stressed) the fact that Cuba agreed to deliver Poland 10,000 tonnes more citrus fruits than envisaged in a mutual long-term agreement, and said: [words indstinct] He also added that Cuban imports would include raw materials like nickel, and that [words indistinct] would also include electronic equipment and consumer goods, bike tourist equipment.

1983 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SRV SIGNED IN HANOI

LD211932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] The Polish and Vietnamese Governments signed a protocol in Hanoi today on mutual trade and payment turnover for this year. The protocol provides for trade exchange of about 330 million foreign exchange zlotys. This is a more than 40 percent increase over last year. We will primarily import consumer goods from the SRV such as tea, coffee, cigarettes, pineapples, sports equipment, cane and bamboo products. Deliveries of tin, rubber and tools will be increased. We will primarily export to the SRV machinery and building supplies.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

Ceausescu Toast at 21 Jan Dinner

AU242040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 21 January Bucharest dinner in honor of the Libyan chief of state, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] Esteemed friend and comrade, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, esteemed friends and comrades:

I want to express our satisfaction and that of Socialist Romania's party and state leadership with your present friendship visit to Romania. I want to take this opportunity to convey to you and to the other Libyan friends comradely and friendly greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Romanian party-state leadership and on my own behalf.

Your visit to Romania constitutes an eloquent expression of the friendly relations of cooperation established between us and between Romania and Libya. We hope that this visit and the talks we will have and the agreements we will conclude will impart a new scope and new prospects to the cooperation and friendship between our peoples.

I do not wish to anticipate; however, I am convinced that the agreements and conventions we will conclude will provide new prospects for and will even be historically important for Romanian-Libyan relations.

This is your second visit to Romania. I have also been to Libya twice. This time, too, you will be able to see for yourself the concerns and work of the Romanian people and the results they are obtaining in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, in raising their material and cultural living standard and in consolidating their fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

We highly value the work and activities of the friendly Libyan people for socio-economic development and for strengthening their independence and, as friends and comrades, we want to wish the friendly Libyan people ever greater success in all their activities.

Your present visit to Romania is taking place at a time when international conditions are particularly difficult and complex. In the past year there have been new factors that have caused tension in the international situation; the arms race has intensified and new means of mass destruction were stockpiled. At the same time, the international economic crisis -- which is affecting practically all the states in the world -- has considerably worsened the situation of the developing countries.

In view of those circumstances, we believe that the basic problem of our times is to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure peace throughout the world.

In this spirit, Romania energetically acts, together with all the peace-loving states, to bring about the fulfillment of that vital objective for all mankind. We believe that we must do everything possible to secure the supreme right of individuals and nations: the right to existence, to life, to freedom, and to independence.

We attach particular importance and do everything possible to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles and to dismantle and destroy the existing ones. As I mentioned during our talks today, such missiles deployed in Europe pose a great danger to countries bordering on Europe, too, in the Mediterranean and North African areas.

In view of the need to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament and ensure peace, the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact members centered its attention on intensifying the struggle for disarmament and peace. The specific proposals formulated in this respect express the determination of those countries to do everything possible to attain those objectives; they express the desire for peace and disarmament of nations everywhere.

We give special attention to the problem of underdevelopment. We are endeavoring to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of developing countries with a view to establishing a new world economic order.

Proceeding from a policy of international peace and cooperation and from the principles of equality of rights, respect for national indepedence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs, and from the need to renounce the use and threat of force in interstate relations, Romania resolutely advocates solving all conflicts and disputes among states solely through negotiations. However laborious and protracted the negotiations, they are the only acceptable means, being incomparably better than military confrontations and wars.

In this spirit Romania resolutely speaks out, as it has done in the past, for a solution of the Middle East problems through negotiations. We firmly condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon. We request the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and recognition of Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. At the same time we believe that negotiations should begin to solve the Palestinian problem on the basis of that people's right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state. In this spirit we believe that an international conference should be convened with the participation of all the interested countries and of the PLO.

A lasting peace in the Middle East presupposes the existence of an independent Palestinian state, as well as the recognition of an existence of the State of Israel. It is in the interests of all the peoples in the area to have peace and to cooperate on the basis of the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs so that they can ensure their socioeconomic development, independence, well-being, and peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then said: Life and events demonstrate that the peoples everywhere are increasingly determined to put an end to the imperialist policy of force and dictate and to the division of the world into spheres of influence. Today more than ever before the peoples must strengthen their solidarity and cooperation in the struggle to ensure and consolidate their political and economic independence. Although the economic, political, and military situation is grave, we are convinced that the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of the world and the peoples who want peace and independence can halt the course toward catastrophe, can stop the arms race and begin on disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- can ensure the independence of each nation and peace in the world.

In conclusion President Nicolae Ceausescu once again expressed his satisfaction with the active cooperation existing between our peoples in all areas and expressed his conviction that this visit, the conventions and agreements that will be concluded, will intensify even more the Romanian-Libyan cooperation, for the benefit of our peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Toast

AU242050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Toast by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at 21 January Bucharest dinner given for him by President Nicoale Ceausescu]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved brother, friend Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed colleagues and friends:

I want to begin by expressing warm thanks on my own behalf and on behalf of the Libyan people for the warm reception extended to us from the very first moment we arrived in Romania. This warm welcome is an obvious expression of the relations of friendship between our peoples. Similarly, it constitutes a forceful and tangible expression of our special ties and of our desire to develop these relations between our countries.

We want to thank our Romanian friends who have helped us and who continue to give us support on a number of projects that are being built in Libya. Romania's participation in various projects in our country, Libya, in itself constitutes telling proof of the sound relations between our people. I am convinced that our present meeting will further consolidate our relations and will further deepen the close friendship between our countries.

I have no doubt that our present meeting will give us an opportunity to examine and to discuss international issues that cause our two peoples concern. Like you, we are concerned about the current international situation which threatens mankind with unpredictable explosions. In examining this situation we must go back to the basic elements which caused it. Not analyzing those aspects and not endeavoring to deal with them would reduce our role to that of mere spectators of those events.

We all appreciate the efforts that are being made to consolidate international peace and cooperation. At the same time we must turn our attention to the factors that cause tension in international relations. Often these factors are engineered by certain countries that do not want international detente and that have aggressive designs on other nations. Several elements have contributed to that. The first is undoubtedly the increasingly aggressive character of the imperialist forces, which are now embarking on ever more dangerous actions. It is in this context that we place aggressive Zionist activities in the Middle East. Naturally, when I say that, I do not have in mind primarily the ideological aspect of the problem, but rather the threat to peace in that area. Along these lines I feel obligated to specify that when I speak of Zionism I clearly distinguish between political Zionism and Jews as such. The Jews themselves view themselves as part of the Middle East and are the victims of Zionism. That is why we regard Zionism as a common enemy of both Arabs and Jews and of other peoples in the world. Thus, both the Arabs and the Jews must join in a common front in the struggle against Zionism. Zionism is in the same camp with imperialism. I agree and concur with my friend and brother, President Nicolae Ceausescu, when he says that we must struggle against imperialism and against the other forces that harm peoples' well-being.

After stating that for tens of centuries Jews and Arabs lived in the Middle East without any such conflicts, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said:

I think that the entire world and all peace-loving people must seek ways of restoring peace and quiet in the Middle East.

There are many honest people who are endeavoring to settle this problem through negotiations; the Zionists, however, are doing everything in their power to raise obstacles and to thwart this process.

We have appreciated the fact that Romania maintains relations with Israel and have viewed it as a way and means of restraining Israel from further aggressions. The entire world appreciates your peace efforts, as well as all efforts meant to settle international problems through negotiations.

Currently, the speaker continued, the topic of peace in the Middle East is not being approached in the most serious possible manner due to the orientations of Zionist policies. The current concept of negotiations and peace in the Middle East is often associated with the idea of unconditional Arab surrender. In this context, the Israelis are not approaching the Palestinian and the other problems of the Middle East quite in the correct manner.

Referring to general peace efforts, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: I believe that Romania and Libya are in a good position and can efficiently work for the goals and objectives of international peace. As we stressed in our talks today, what is happening in the world is nothing but the effect of imperialist maneuvers.

We have seen how detente has failed and what obstacles are being put in its way. We have also seen the difficulties encountered by the policy of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. You were perfectly correct when you were talking about the arms race and about the stockpiling of huge quantities of weapons, particularly nuclear ones, in various parts of the world.

The policy of detente, cooperation and peace and negotiations will be buried if those missiles are installed in Europe, even if they are only medium-range missiles.

There is no doubt that the new military bases that are being planned are aimed not only against the North African states, but they also threaten the East European countries. It is easily understood that a military base in southern Italy constitutes an imminent threat for us in Africa. In point of fact, recently there have been attempts to install missiles on small islands very close to the territory and territorial waters of Libya.

I think that what is most positive is that the peace struggle will expand and embrace Libya, too. Libya cannot remain cut off from the problems of peace, nor can it remain indifferent to attempts to install missile bases in Italy. Hence, we can only support and assist any activities designed to establish peace on the entire European Continent.

As we discussed, the peace movement is a basic and important factor that can check the spread of missiles and of nuclear arms in various parts of the world.

The Libyan guest then spoke about the North-South dialogue and about the difficulties that the imperialist states are creating in this respect.

The international economic situation, the speaker said, is very grave. Tens of millions of people are unemployed. The foreign debt of many states, primarily of the developing countries, have exceeded hundreds of billions of dollars. It is very difficult to imagine that some of those states will be in a position to repay their debts. Naturally, neither Romania nor Libya has been spared the consequences of this situation. However, they can cooperate and jointly find solutions to the problems confronting them. Along these lines, I believe that developing our cooperation constitutes a positive step that should be further consolidated. Similarly, strengthening our friendship will consolidate our capability to act on other problems of common interest. In point of fact, this was the purpose of this visit and our desire.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concluded his speech by expressing thanks again for the particularly cordial reception extended to him and by conveying warm wishes to the Romanian president and people. He expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continuously develop and that the cause of peace will triumph throughout the world.

Talks Conclude 24 Jan

AU241934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/1/1983 -- The official talks between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, concluded on January 24 in the same atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem.

During the last round of talks the two leaders expressed full satisfaction at the understandings reached expressing their conviction that the documents signed during the visit opened further prospects of historic importance to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples on the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes for the benefit of the economic development of Romania and Libya, of the progress and prosperity of the Romanian and Libyan peoples.

The two leaders expressed the resolution of Romania and Libya to further work to expand the relations of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries, to cooperate more actively in the international life, to contribute, through joint efforts, to the constructive resolution of the complex questions facing mankind, to the attainment of all peoples' legitimate aspirations after freedom, independence, progress and welfare, to the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu warmest congratulations and wishes of long life, good health and happiness, of ever greater successes in the highly responsible work he carries on at head of the RCP and the Romanian state on the anniversary of 50 years of revolutionary activity and his birthday.

ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

AU171240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 17 Jan 83

["Lasting, Productive Friendship and Extensive Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/1/1983 -- Under the above headline, daily SCINTEIA of January 16 carries an article on the 35th anniversary since the conclusion of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Bulgaria, a document of highly political significance.

The Romanian-Bulgarian treaty, SCINTEIA writes, turned into a state policy the traditional friendship between the two peoples, who closely collaborated, since they live together on either side of the Danube, in the fight against foreign oppression, for freedom and independence and a better life.

The setting in of the people's power in the two countries provided new, particularly favourable conditions for the development of mutual relations, and the fact is certain that the Romanian-Bulgarian treaty was the first document of the sort concluded by Romania after the instauration of the democratic-popular regime. The provisions of the treaty expressed the two countries' and people's will to develop incessantly their multilateral collaboration, in the new conditions, in the grandiose oeuvre of building the socialist system. And indeed, in this historic epoch, the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and collaboration raised onto ever nigher stages, on the lasting basis of the fundamental aims and aspirations of the two peoples, masters of their destinies.

Starting from the great revolutionary achievements of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, from the development of the productive forces, the flourishing of the entire social life in the two countries and the stage of collaboration between them, in 1970 Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov signed a second treaty which continued and enriched the provisions of the previous document, provided the framework and coordinates of the further intensification of the relations.

The powerful development of the collaboration in this period emphasized the durability of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely aid.

In the spirit of the treaty, of the subsequent joint declaration signed at top level the Romanian-Bulgarian links expanded and deepened on all planes, in all the domains of the socialist construction as well as in the sphere of international life. This evolution was highly appreciated by the peoples in the two countries, by the party and state leaderships in Romania and Bulgaria.

A decisive role in the enriching the content of the relations, in outlining the prospects and targets of the collaboration, played the frequent and productive meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, which led each time to resolutions of utmost significance for the stimulation of the collaboration in all fields of activity.

The economic collaboration develops fruitful too. For 15 years, the exchanges of material goods doubled every five years, and in the current five-year plan period the respective volume is to rise more than twice. The cooperation and specialization in production -- forms of increased, more efficient collaboration -- are expanded, having in view the over 50 per cent increase of the share of joint products. The joint enterprise of heavy machinery and plant, Giurgiu-Ruse, is successfully being built. Measures have been taken for speeding up the conclusion of the convention on the construction of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopl hydropower station, as well as of various cooperation ventures.

In keeping with the Romanian-Bulgarian treaty, the collaboration between the two countries develops on an international plane, in the struggle for halting the course towards confrontation and war, for disarmament, for the assertion of the policies of peace and understanding, for the achievement of security and cooperation in our continent. As Balkan countries, Romania and Bulgaria closely collaborate, powerfully militating for the development of relations of good neighbourhood, in the region, for its transformation into a zone of understanding and peace, without nuclear weapons.

Facts thus prove that in the 35 years which elapsed since the conclusion of the first Treaty of Friendship Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Bulgaria, the relations between the two countries have witnessed an unprecedented development, both in depth and in scope.

ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN TREATY NOTED

AU231735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 23 Jan 83

["SCINTEIA on the Anniversary of 35 Years Since the Conclusion of the First Treaty of Friendship Between Romania and Hungary" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/1/1983 -- In an article marking the anniversary of 35 years since the conclusion of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Hungary the newspaper SCINTEIA shows inter alia: As is known, living and working as neighbours since time immemorial the Romanian and Hungarian peoples have often cooperated in the fight for a better life. At the same time, they defeated the vicissitudes of the policy of hate-mongering and chauvinistic instigation promoted by the exploiting classes, by the forces of reaction and imperialism, that were interested in the maintenance of a climate of hostility so as to be able to promote their domination. Firmly fighting this policy, the best sons of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, the revolutionary movements in Romania and Hungary and, especially, the communists declared for the development of relations of lasting friendship between the two countries.

Impressive pages of solidarity were written down in the chronicle of the Romanian-Hungarian relations following the participation of the Romanian Army, alongside the Soviet Army, in the great battles for driving the Hitlerites away from Hungary, for the liberation of that country. In the liberation war waged heroically on Hungary's soil the Romanian troops participated, as is known, with units numbering about 210,000 soldiers and officers, liberated more than 1,200 localities, of which 14 towns. [sentence as received] Under those circumstances the Romanian troops fell victim, every fifth Romanian soldier being either wounded or killed in the battlefield.

The document signed on January 24, 1948 sanctioned the new-type historical relations created once the working people's power was established in the two countries and paved the road to the collaboration, upon new bases, between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, a collaboration which has been conferred a qualitatively higher content ever since and has followed an ascending course.

The development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations is relevantly expressed by the development of economic collaboration. Providing for substantial rises in the volume of material goods exchanges as compared to the previous five-year plan period, the agreement for 1981-1985 was supplemented not long ago by understandings on the further expansion of those exchanges. As an illustration of the level attained by the national economies of the two countries, qualitative changes occurred in their trade, machinery and equipment accounting for more than half of the total exchanges. The talks conducted at various levels in Bucharest and Budapest highlighted the existence of mutual availabilities to further expand both commercial relations and cooperation in and specialization of production.

Collaboration in science and technology, in art and culture has also developed. Interchanges of experience at the level of public, women's, youth's and other organizations have expanded with a view to achieving greater rapprochement and better mutual acquaintance between the two peoples.

In the international life Romania and Hungary make efforts, alongside the other socialist countries and the other countries and peoples of the world, for the ensurance of peace and the achievement of disarmament, for the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, for the halting of tension and the resumption of the policy of detente and collaboration, for the building of security in Europe and the world over.

On the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Hungary the Romanian people addresses the people in the neighbouring country cordial congratulations and the wish to obtain further successes and expresses its belief that the Romanian-Hungarian relations will develop further in the interests of the two nations, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

PLANINC TOURS SMEDEREVO COLLECTIVES, HOLDS TALKS

AU241659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council and member of the LCY Central Committee, is visiting Smederevo today. After the most responsible representatives of the commune informed her of the state and the development plans of the commune, whose economy last year showed an increase of 15 percent in the physical volume of production, Milka Planinc toured the Fagram compressor factory and the Smederevo steel mill, where she held talks with workers of these two collectives. Here is a report by our correspondent Prvoslav Vukovic:

The Fagram factory of construction machinery which employs 2,200 workers ended last year with positive results. The orientation of this collective, where one out of four workers is a Communist, is to more significantly increase exports and the number of employed. This year, the Fagram factory will export products worth 600 million dinars to foreign markets, or twice as much as last year. Milka Planinc assessed the Fagram development plans as very good and stressed that it was essential to utilize all available potentials to the maximum. The main direction of our activities, Milka Planinc added, should be to raise income to a higher level. She then spoke about expectations for this year.

[Begin recording] The foreign exchange situation will be somewhat more favorable thanks to the understanding of the IMF, which we succeeded in convincing that the way out is not only in restrictions but also in creating the opportunities to get production moving, that is, production for export. When we overcome this barrier we will also have overcome the barrier set up by bankers to whom our banks and our basic organizations of associated labor owe the most money. We have also succeeded in eliminating a great lack of confidence in Yugoslavia and prompted bankers to grant commercial loans normally under the same conditions they are granted to other countries so as to help us overcome our present situation. [end recording]

After the talks in the Fagram compressor factory, Milka Planinc toured certain plants of the Smederevo steel mill, which as of 1 January has been operating as part of the metallurgical combine composite organization of associated labor. The newly constituted work organization which employs 12,500 workers is, for the first time this year and including the steel mill, operating on the principle of income. Those employed by the largest collective in the Morava region are facing many tasks, particularly because some 30 billion dinars are now being invested in this collective.

However, the metallurgical combine is currently most burdened by debts totaling 80 billion dinars, of which 80 percent are foreign loans. To complete the new Smederevo steel mill, funds totaling 17.3 billion dinars are needed, and according to all expectations, they should be provided from the so-called basic program of construction.

In the talk with representatives of the metallurgical combine, Milka Planinc stressed among other things:

[Begin recording] I only want to say that economic stabilization and the program of economic stabilization, which will last a few years, has its material component and its social component. The material component must be the fact that from the available potentials we must raise the productivity of labor to the highest possible level and spend only what we have and not go beyond these frameworks so that no disturbances occur again. The social component is that we should further develop self-management on the basis of that role and those tasks and rights given to workers and producers by the Constitution but which they still do not have. This refers particularly to expanded reproduction, exchange of labor and overall consumption. [end recording]

After the talks in the steel mill, Milka Planinc toured the cellars of the Godomin agricultural combine, while this afternoon she will participate in the work of an expanded session of the communal committee of the League of Communists.

Addresses Activists, Businessmen

LD242228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Smederevo, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The difficulties with which our economy and the whole of our society are confronted today are not insurmountable. In order to overcome them we need only to change radically our attitude to work and all aspects of consumption, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in conversation with representatives of the Smederevo municipality.

Milka Planinc visited the Fagram factory of construction machinery, the Zeljezara iron works work organization, which is part of the Smederevo metallurgical combine, and the wine cellar of the Godomin agricultural combine in Smederevo today.

In conversation with sociopolitical activists and businessmen from the municipality of Smederevo, Milka Planinic emphasized that today we are paying for the mistakes of yesterday. In the period since 1976 alone, Yugoslavia has foreign debts of $10 billion. But this is not the problem, Milka Planinc emphasized; rather, the problem is the fact that this debt was not used to promote production. The proof of this is the fact that in the same period we exported goods worth only $2.8 billion. Yugoslavia has been isolated within itself for years. It has imported increasingly more than it has exported, and this has cost us dearly.

Now we must increasingly expose our economy to the influence of the world market, for this is the only way to stimulate a high level of productivity. We must also do everything possible to make our products cheaper, and this can only be achieved by pooling and linking more broadly within Yugoslavia.

At the same time, Milka Planinc emphasized, consumption must be brought within realistic limits. We must not incure more debts in order to increase consumption, but only in order to increase production and income and to satisfy people's everyday needs. In this context, she said that this year the economy can expect more foreign currency for the supply of production material. Agreement has already been reached with the IMF and some Western merchant banks to supply favorable medium-term loans to Yugoslavia, and this has eliminated the doubt in our country's ability to solve problems which have accumulated and the doubt in its ability to pay off its obligations. At the same time, there will be an improvement in the supply of some products, above all pharmaceuticals and detergents. Milka Planinc then emphasized that we must continue to incur debts, but only with a view to increasing production and exports, which is the only way we should and can pay off those debts.

Speaking about the need for the consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy, Milka Planinc emphasized in particular the need to link the Yugoslav economy with production in general, for this is the only way we can overcome our difficulties. In this sense, there lies before us a period similar to that of 1950, when we formed the first workers' councils in which many believed, Milka Planinc said.

Milka Planinc emphasized as particularly important in the coming period the further development of self-management in directions set out in the Constitution and Law of Associated Labor. Working people must have control over production plans, as well as planned consumption and expanded production.

Our country, then, is not without solutions, Milka Planinc concluded, we can overcome all our difficulties, especially if we persist in our orientation of not spending what we have not earned.

In the afternoon, Milka Planinc attended a meeting of the Smederevo League of Communists municipal committee.

SLOVENE LC SESSION HELD; KRAIGHER SPEAKS

LD242245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Ljubljana 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The fifth session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee was held today at the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The session discussed the ideopolitical aspects of the existing processes of self-management pooling of labor and resources and adopted guidelines for communists' activities in creating conditions to expedite this process, which is inevitable in order to successfully overcome economic difficulties and to effectively carry out the economic stabilization policy.

The session was attended by Mitja Ribicic, president of the League of Communists Yugoslav Central Committee Presidium, Milan Kucan, member of the Presidium, and Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency.

Sergej Kraigher took part in the afternoon discussion. He spoke about the need for more detailed analysis of self-management and income-based relations within associated labor in composite organizations of associated labor and in work organizations, as well as in the free exchange of labor between workers in organizations of associated labor and workers in joint services.

Session Views '82 Losses

AU241630 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] At today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, it was stated that last year's losses in the republic totaled some 10 billion dinars, that is, over one-fifth of the realized accumulation. This is a problem which has long-term consequences. Naturally, the most topical problems of certain types of production will be resolved in solidarity. However, it is the duty of communists in collectives and the self-managing organs to take action and to mobilize workers to remove the causes of losses.

It is demanded from the managing leaders that they work out effective programs which will bring the collectives operating at a loss out of their difficulties. If these leaders are incapable of doing this, it will be necessary to replace them with new people. It was also indicated that measures of social protection will be taken if the self-managing organs in the collectives operating at a loss do not fulfill their obligations.

RIBICIC CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

LD250956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0818 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on his 65th birthday with best wishes for his good health, personal happiness and fresh successes in his responsible work. The congratulations stress Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between the two countries, and they express the conviction that Yugoslav-Romanian relations and cooperation will continue to develop comprehensively.

FURTHER ON MOJSOV VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

Ends Talks, Attends Dinner

LD212110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Bern, January 20 (TANJUG) -- Talks between President of the Swiss Confederation and head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department Pierre Aubert and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov closed in Bern Thursday evening.

The talks opened with a meeting between Pierre Aubert and Lazar Mojsov in the Palace of the Federation this morning, to continue later between the delegations of the two countries.

After the talks -- in which both sides point out they noted the similarity or identity of their views on many international questions and possible solutions to many crucial issues facing the world today -- the president of the Swiss Confederation and foreign minister gave dinner in honour of the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the dinner the host and the visitor exchanged toasts.

Dinner Toast

LD212233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Bern, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Pierre Aubert, president of the Swiss Confederation and head of the Federal Department for Foreign Affairs, last night gave a formal dinner in honor of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on an official and friendly visit to Switzerland.

The dinner was attended by the members of the delegations of the two countries who yesterday took part in the Swiss-Yugoslav talks, as well as a number of other government officials and prominent Swiss personalities.

President Pierre Aubert and Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov exchanged toasts during dinner that was held at the ("Lonkersatz") Palace near Bern.

Replying to the toast by Aubert, Federal Secretary Mojsov said:

"The talks that we had today greatly illustrate the vital interest that our countries have for overcoming the present critical tension in international relations and they confirm the similarity or identity of our stances on the key questions of peace, security and cooperation in the world. Differences in international positions and in socio-political systems do not prevent our two countries from developing overall friendly relations and expanding cooperation bilaterally and internationally, especially on our continent.

The steadiness of our friendship is undoubtedly also a result of the fact that our bilateral relations are based on mutual respect, noninterference and mutual benefit.

Developed economic cooperation traditionally represents a stable basis of our relations. We are convinced that this cooperation would be even more dynamic and rich if it were characterized by greater equilibrium, especially in the trade exchange, and if more complex forms of cooperation were more boldly developed.

We very much appreciate Switzerland's understanding of our economic stabilization program and especially the prominent role that it has in organizing the financial support of the group of Western countries for an easier achievement of these aims. We are convinced that this positive attitude on the part of your country will also be favorably reflected in all our relations, especially economic ones.

We would like our bilateral cooperation to expand and to increase further in all fields where common interests exist."

In continuing, Lazar Mojsov declared that the exceptionally difficult and complex situation in the world was causing deep concern and was placing a great responsibility upon all international factors and countries.

For some time now, the spiral of international tension, the deepening and multiplying crises, the intensified race in nuclear and conventional armaments, the sharpened competition between blocs and great powers, and the use of force and threats to freedom and independence of many countries have been advancing dangerously. The graphic view of the international situation has many dark spots and warning signs -- Lazar Mojsov emphasized. [quotemarks as received]

There was no progress last year in the solution of any important world problem and this year does not promise to be any easier or more successful.

The international community has on its conscience the fact that the hotbeds of crisis, especially in the Middle East and in southern Africa, continue to expand and to become more complicated -- as a consequence of the constant aggression by Israel and South Africa against neighboring countries.

The prolonged crisis of the world economy and international economic relations in general represents a threatening warning that extreme limits have been reached in the delay of an essential solution to the accumulated and explosive problems of development, and that it is urgently necessary to establish more equitable relations between the rich and the poor parts of the world.

Unfortunately, the priority problems of development and security in the world are overshadowed by an ever-more-feverish arms race that is wasting enormous resources, hangs like a ghost over mankind and is blocking the solution of the vital questions of international relations. The accumulation of arms, bloc suspicion and competition; and the paralysis of the mechanism of agreement-making and cooperation are especially affecting Europe, the continent that until recently had the prospect of showing the world the way to detente and generally useful cooperation. The European countries also have a broader international responsibility to return relations in Europe as soon as possible onto the tracks of detente. It is very important that the Madrid meeting adopt a meaningful and balanced final document as soon as possible based on the draft proposed by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, including the decision on the holding of a European disarmament conference.

We are convinced that the countries of this group will continue to play a positive and constructive role in such efforts, a result for which they received justified recognition by other participants in the conference.

We also support all other efforts to resume international negotiations and positively view the latest initiatives and proposals designed to lessen world tension.

The nonaligned countries, as an independent and constructive international factor, will strongly urge at the forthcoming summit in New Delhi the overcoming of the present negative development in the world and turning the international community towards the basic needs of peace, development and equal cooperation.

I am convinced that you share in the opinion that our two countries, by developing overall bilateral cooperation and by uniting their efforts with other members of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, show by word and deed how one should be consistently engaged in the implementation of the true aims and spirit of Helsinki."

Concluding Statement to Media

LD212210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 21 Jan 83

["Statement by SFRY Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov to TANJUG, POLITIKA, NOVA MAKEDONIJA and DELO at the end of his 2-day visit to Switzerland]

[Text] Bern, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Our visit to Switzerland, which has just ended, took place in an exceptional atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

First I wish to say once again that it was a coincidence hat this visit took place at the same time as other events, including the meetings in Zurich and Bern of the last few days. Pierre Aubert invited me as early as November, just before he assumed the duties of president of **of the Confederation**.

During the talks and the exhaustive exchange of views with Mr Aubert, we reviewed the current world situation, particularly in Europe, where there is the well-known battle over ending and reducing the arms race. We referred in particular to the Madrid Conference. As is well-known, as members of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, in the context of the Madrid Conference, play a significant role in overcoming difficulties and differences that the bloc countries burden this marthon conference with, a conference which is now being postponed for the sixth time. It is scheduled to meet again on 8 February.

We exchanged views on the Madrid Conference and jointly agreed that this conference needs to be ended with the adoption of positive conclusions that will permit continuity of the process of cooperation and security in Europe and on the basis of the Helsinki documents.

We also exchanged views with Minister Aubert on the most important crisis flashpoints. Although it is not a UN member, Switzerland wants to take part in many international activities in order to make its contribution to solving individual problems in the world.

The Swiss president showed particular interest in preparations for the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. Switzerland is a guest at the nonaligned conferences and will take part in the New Delhi conference with great interest in the expectation that the seventh summit of nonaligned countries will provide many new and constructive ideas and contributions that will help resolve the current stagnation and deterioration in international relations.

We comprehensively discussed all problems of mutual relations. We agreed that there are opportunities that have not yet been exploited, especially in the sphere of economic and industrial cooperation. We discussed the sphere of economic and industrial cooperation. We discussed the problems of Yugoslav workers in this country -- of protecting them, ensuring that they can work unhindered and especially protecting them from the activity of individual nationalist-fascist elements that attempt to introduce disorder among our workers. In this connection, we received complete understanding, especially from President Aubert and all other Swiss colleagues.

I am sure that this visit will greatly contribute to the continued development of Swiss-Yugoslav cooperation. It has demonstrated that neutral Switzerland and nonaligned Yugoslavia have many similar and identical views, especially in relation to problems in Europe, an end to the arms race and a reduction of bloc tensions.

We have very similar views on the implementation of the Helsinki accords and continued joint work at the Madrid Conference.

This visit will provide a further stimulus for this joint cooperation in both the intra-European and international spheres, and it will have a particularly positive effect on the continued development of comprehensive economic cooperation and other aspects of bi' teral cooperation.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FAR EAST

LD241306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the SFRY Assembly returned to Belgrade this morning following official visits to Japan, China and Thailand. The delegation was led by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly. Delegates Marjan Rozic, Zvonko Spoljar and Mustafa Pljakic accompanied him.

TALKS HELD WITH PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD241938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Chinese political consultations were held here today, on Monday. The consultations were held by delegations of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

The exchange of views covered a wide range of current international topics, including trends in Europe and Asia, areas of crisis, the activity of the non-aligend countries, preparations for the sixth session of UNCTAD in Belgrade next June.

The Chinese side informed on results of the visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang to a number of African countries.

The two sides elaborated more widely international economic relations, which they view from the standpoint of the further effort of the developing countries for a more equal dialogue in relations with the developed countries.

The two sides noted the successful develcment of bilateral relations and emphasized the significance of meaningful contacts regularly held by the two countries' foreign ministries.

BORBA: HOXHA 'CONTINUES HIS OWN AGONY'

AU241530 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 83 p 6

[Dusan Cukic commentary: "True Face of Tirana"]

[Text] It would be difficult to find a similar example in contemporary world history: The first man of a country who, for decades, has continued to extol sky-high his own role, suddenly discovers that, for many years, he has kept foreign spies under his wings as his closest collaborators.

Well, you see, such a state and such a statesman do exist in our time and thus Enver Hoxha does not hesitate to peddle his monstrous fabrications about others through his pamphlet entitled "Titoites."

In the world practice, it is not customary for statesmen to address the foreign public in this manner and yet, despite that, it does not even occur to anyone to dispute the right to publish a book such as the one published in Tirana: The motives and reasons compelling Enver Hoxha to continue in such a naive way to build around himself a house of cards covered in cobwebs are more than clear.

This pamphlet removes the mask from and reveals the true face of an extremist nationalist and hegemonist who still believes that he can stop the clock by isolating a people and unscrupulously attacking others.

"Revealing" his disgrace and perpetrating the most vulgar calumnies, Enver Hoxha continues his own agony.

This is undoubtedly his own affair. That is, it is his own affair all the way to the point at which this shame turns into slanderous attacks on the integrity and independence of other states. It is precisely in his book of "reminiscences" and "revelations" that the Tirana chief, a person of known manners, proves that dirty intrigues do not get far and that the prosecutor quite easily places himself in the defendant's corner. In this respect, the "book" is a crown witness.

Our public knows (it knew even prior to yesterday's demarche of the Yugoslav Government to the Albanian Government) how Enver Hoxha and his followers, systematically and without reason and using a vocabulary which is believed to have become obsolete in international relations long ago, have continued to attack the entire Yugoslav policy and the achievements of the national liberation struggle and revolution for many years.

They do not even shrink from making open demands for changing Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policies, they are calling on its citizens to undermine its constitutional system, they threaten to use force....

The arsenal of ideological and other diversions and the methods of attack have not changed during the decades. Enver's new "work," too, is no exception in this respect because it demonstrates a total anachronism and forlornness in space and time and a fabricated nature of details and therefore provokes nothing but ridicule among reasonable readers.

There is no doubt that this irresponsible policy followed by Hoxha and his followers for many years, causes great harm primarily to Albania but also to other peoples in the Balkan Peninsula and further afield. There is no need even to talk about the fact that the territory of the SFRY is inalienable and inviolable and that, in conformity with its principled and known political orientation, the SRFY will allow no pressures or interference. Our approach is clear and there is no intention to change it.

On the other hand, yesterday's Yugoslav demarche shows that, on this occasion also and under the circumstances that are not in the least pleasant, the consistency of our Tito's policy is not disputed even for a single moment: Cooperation and friendly relations with the neighboring (and not only neighboring) countries have been and continue to be the backbone and priority of our foreign policy.

There is always scope for understanding within the framework of the principles and the spirit of international understanding and good will as defined by the Charter of the United Nations, an organization of which the Socialist Republic of Albania [name of country as published] is also a member. It is in this way that the nonaligned, socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia shows its face, a face that is known and respected in the world scene, a face with deeds behind it and with the reputation on which no kind of petty derogatory notes can even for a moment cast a shadow.